

## SPORTS



### World Cup: 12 teams move up



Ramaz Steigentz (7) is congratulated by teammates after scoring the second goal in the game against Scotland which, though ending in a 2-2 draw, enabled the USSR team to enter the second round of the World Cup.

Photo: AP-TASS

The USSR held Scotland to a 2-2 draw to place second in its group tournament and thus advanced to the second round of the championship.

The Soviet Union will face Belgium and Poland in the next group A round in Barcelona, with the eventual top team qualifying for the semifinals.

Italy, Argentina and Brazil will meet in Barcelona in group C, with most interest being focused on the game between Argentina and Brazil.

We are not in a position to name the ultimate composition of groups B and D in Madrid, as it will depend on several games played late on the evening of June 25.

The USSR and Scotland went out in their critical encounter. One has to hand it to the Soviet team, which was a goal down at half time and, though failing to win, by tying secured itself a place in the next round of the championship.

This is the fifth World Cup for the USSR, which has always made it to the second round.

All are agreed that the semifinals in the original 24 team break-up produced many surprises.



### ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

#### DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesday and Saturday, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material contained in the editions of both

outspoken in his remarks—he has said that he will no longer stay with the team as coach and that he expects to sign a contract with Lisbon Benfica. Brazil coach Santino is eager to give up his job—a coach's work is too demanding, he said, that he is in bad need of rest. British coach Greenwood says he is going to quit once the cup is over, and has named his successor as Ipswich Town coach, Robson.

No one is in any doubt that Argentinian Kempes and Maradona will stay in Spain once the championship is over—Kempes with Madrid Real and Maradona after long deliberation with Barcelona.

West Germany's Rummenigge, who scored the greatest number of goals (19) in the elimination trials, is definitely one of the favorites with the crowd. Few wonder whether he will break the world championship record set in 1958 by Jules Foutain, of France, who netted 13 goals.

Preliminary estimates indicate that around 2,500,000 spectators will have attended the 52 cup games, with around 4 million people having applied for tickets for the July 11 final game to take place in Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium, which only holds one-tenth of that number. The unlucky ones will be able to watch the game on a mammoth TV screen to be set up in another Madrid stadium, Vicente Calderon.

While the 12th World Championship is at its height, sports writers are already talking about preparations for the next one, due in four years' time in Colombia. As yet only two countries—Italy and France—have bid for the 1990 championship to be held in Europe.

Algeria beat West Germany, for instance. The list for the second round features ten European teams and two from Latin America, all of them established football authorities. The expansion of the final line-up to 24 teams has fully proved its worth, and FIFA has adopted a praiseworthy decision to hold the 1986 World Cup in Colombia under the same formula.

On July 1, the USSR will play the winner of the Belgium-Poland. The second game is due on July 4, and the group winner will proceed to the semifinals, to be held in Barcelona on July 8.

### 1,000,000 APPLICATIONS FOR THE FINAL GAME

With the world football cup still not halfway through, local newspapers already carry reports on the future of some coaches and players irrespective of the status of the champion.

Defending champion Argentina's coach Menotti, is very

optimistic about the future of the tournament.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" give you a lot of information on life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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### World champion wins through

World chess titlist Anatoly Karpov and Sweden's Ulf Andersson shared first and second place with seven points each at an international chess tournament in Rome, but the former was awarded the main prize because of his higher rating.

Ljubljana and Pollich, who placed third and fourth, are tied at 6.5 points each, followed by Spassky with six, Kavalek with 5.5 and Kholmov with 3.5 points.

In the last 14th round Andersson

drawn with Ljubljana and Karpov tied with Pollich, while Kholmov was awarded a win over

Hilmer by default.

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Most of the contestants

entered for a track meet in Prague's Lada Toms, of the Czechoslovakian team, won the sprint, and Konstantin Khrabov, from the Moscow Region, clocked the fastest time of 1 min 07.12 sec in the 1,000 m time trial.

In the 10th round Karpov

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## Round the Soviet Union

THE AGRONOMISTS OF ALMA-ATA HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO CONTROL THE DEVELOPMENT OF VALUABLE FOOD WHEATS IN THE EXPANSE OF STEPPELAND BETWEEN THE URAL AND IRITSH RIVERS. THE "FLYING LABORATORY" OF THE KIRKASH HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE STARTED MAKING METAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE IRISH GRAIN MISTS OF THE COUNTRY. THIS METHOD WILL ALLOW IN EVALUATE THEIR CONDITION AND INTRODUCE NECESSARY CORRECTIONS INTO THE CROP CURE.

THE FIRST CARS AND LORRIES HAVE CROSSED THE NEW BRIDGE WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT OVER A MOUNTAIN RIVER, THE KOSNOKHACH, ALONG ONE OF THE BUSIEST MOTORWAYS LINKING KIROVOGRAD AND KAZAKH IN AZERBAIJAN. THE BRIDGE HAS CONSIDERABLY SHORTENED THE ROUTE BETWEEN THESE TWO POINTS AND HAS RELEASED THE LOAD ON BY-PASSES. NEARLY TWO THOUSAND KILOMETERS OF MOTORWAYS, SEVERAL BRIDGES AND OTHER ENGINEERING PROJECTS HAVE BEEN BUILT FROM SCRATCH OR REPAIRED IN THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. MOST OF THE WORK HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, AND THUS ROAD COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN TOWNS AND CITIES HAVE IMPROVED.

A NEW MEDICINE HAS BEEN ADDED TO THOSE USED AT THE RESORTS OF LAKE ISYK-KUL, IN KIRGIZIA. ANHEDRIMIN, FROM MAMMILAR, LURMS HAVE BEEN IN DELIVERED FOR THE MILK (KHOUMYSS) OF THE "BIRSHAM OF A HUNDRED HERBS", AS IT IS CALLED IN THE EAST, TO LOCAL AMATORIA, REST HOMES AND BOARDING-HOUSES. IN 1982 MORE THAN 60 KHOUMYSS FIRMS, THEIR ALPINE MOUNTAINS RICH IN DIFFERENT HERBS, WILL BE SET UP IN THE ISYK-KUL REGION. OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, THERE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE INCREASES IN THE NUMBER OF MILK MILK. THIS SHOULD ENSURE A SUPPLY OF MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND TONNES OF MEDICINAL MILK.

## SOLAR ENERGY AT WORK

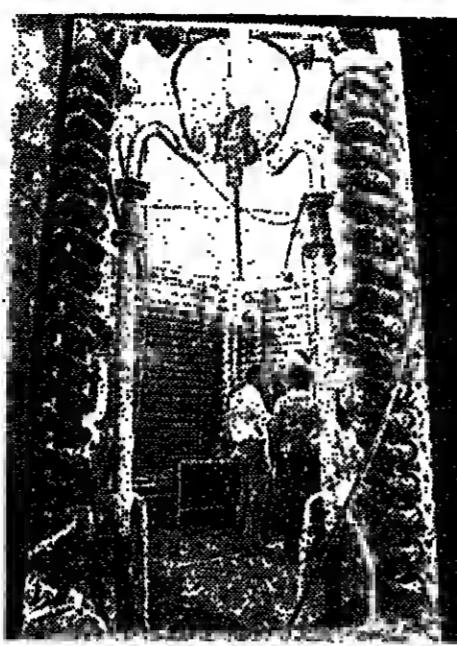
Today, when the world is in the throes of an energy crisis, the search for alternative sources of energy continues on an ever-increasing scale. Specialists believe that one such alternative source of energy might well be the Sun. The first Soviet solar power station is going up near the town of Karcha, in the Crimea. Although it is rated at a modest five thousand kilowatts, it will serve as an experimental station to test all possible ways of converting solar energy into electricity on an industrial scale.

Soviet scientists have also designed a 300 thousand kilowatt solar station capable of generating up to 600 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year, thus saving nearly 200 thousand tonnes of conventional fuel.

However, as yet these stations are unable to compete with their more traditional counterparts. Today, indeed, it may be more feasible to have combined solar installations.

In Uzbekistan, for instance, it is planned to build a large solar and thermal station to generate electricity and accumulate heat for different technological operations.

In the Central Asian republics solar energy



## PLANES OVER THE SANDS

People living in the village of Kyzan, where a new airfield in local flights has been opened can now go shopping in the city and return the same day.

The vast expanse of the Maryshsk desert becomes more accessible every year. Planes fly in fresh fruit, vegetables for the collective farms, and workers in the oil fields. Helicopters suspended here replaced the long-distance highways to rigs, lost among saline marshes.

The shepherds in the Maryshsk pastures no longer lonely, as AN-2 light aircraft regular landings on natural runways, bringing in groups of performers, lectures and scientists with their produce.

During the current five-year period local airfields will be connected with larger town and district centres for flights to a part of the country.

Carbonic acid from local boilers to hothouses

Carbonic acid has long been used as a fertilizer in hothouses. It was either delivered in pressurized cylinders, or in the form of "dry ice" or produced on site using generators in which natural gas is burned. The last two options are rather costly, while the latter can lead to overheating, especially in the summer, and to the appearance of pollutants.

The new system employs a Puschovo-Vydrin plant, near Kiev, using carbonic acid distilled from the outgoing gases of the local boiler and compressed in pipes to the hothouse.

These gases contain about 10% carbonic acid, which grow by 4 to 5 centimetres in diameter each year. Their wood can be used for farm buildings and to make musical instruments as well as fuel.

Each hectare of land, where before only wormwood was to be seen, now yields over one thousand cubic metres of timber, which only took 16 years to grow.

The secret of these growth rates which are high even by productivity standards for every fertile land, lies in the choice of tree, the turpentine-poplar hybrid which has only been

used to heat homes and to pump and desalinate water, as well as for many other jobs. This solar plant has been built to grow chlorophyll, a good fodder for cattle, especially in winter when the grazing grounds, poor as they are, are covered with snow.

## How many users to a computer?

A special information service, recently set up in six cities of the Ukraine, enables better use to be made of each computer. It provides immediate information on the whereabouts of a user computer.

The service is used in the first place by enterprises and organizations whose volume of work does not justify the purchase of a computer of their own. Instead they make use of those owned by larger establishments. As a result, the amount of time any particular computer stands idle has been reduced by almost half.

Other cities, including republican capitals, have followed the example set by the Ukrainian.

## FORESTS GROWN FROM DESERTS

Served in certain areas of the Kazakhstan south.

This species of tree, a desert plant, survives arid winds, 40°C heat, and high salt concentration in the soil and in subsoil waters. The hyrida, which do not require artificial watering, have woody trunks which grow by 4 to 5 centimetres in diameter each year. Their wood can be used for farm buildings and to make musical instruments as well as fuel.

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## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### ARMENIAN ECONOMY ON THE UP-AND-UP

For over six decades, now the Armenian economy has been making great strides as an element in the country's single economic complex, writes G. Sogoyan, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Armenian SSR, in the *PLANOVOY KHOZYAISTVO* magazine.

The republic specialises in the manufacture of non-ferrous metalworking products, and in the instrument-making, chemical, electric engineering, textile and furniture, wine, cognac and canning industries.

The expansion of industry in Armenia proceeded hand-in-hand with concentration on the development of labour and material-intensive industries, this being one of the main trends in regional economic policy.

One striking testimony of the radical change that has overtaken the economy and culture of Armenia is the steady expansion of the republic's links with other Union republics and foreign countries. Sogoyan continues. While in the 60s the republic imported more goods than it exported, from 1973 on the situation began to change. The republic, which occupies 0.1 per cent of USSR territory and accounts for only one per cent of its population, now sends its products to all Union republics and regions of the Soviet Union and exports over 150 different types of industrial goods to upwards of 70 countries. The Asian Federation (the Central, North Caucasus, and West Siberian regions), the Ukraine and the Transcaucasian republics maintain particularly close links with Armenia, Sogoyan says.

### HOW TO MAKE USE OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

Scientists have dreamed for a long time of discovering the latent potential of the human body and of ways of using it to the best advantage. This problem is being studied by the Laboratory of Man's Reserve Capacity at the All-Union Research Institute of Physical Culture, *PRAVDA*.

Anthropomorphology is a science which studies man's reactive potential in conditions of maximum physical, psycho and mental strain and also the universal laws

governing the manifestation and use of these capacities. Although quite a new science, it is for a great future. It aims to help people acquire a routine in everyday life which would enable them to achieve without strain what normally takes great effort or, indeed, is impossible.

When breaking record or performing a near-record level, an athlete enters a zone in which the main condition of his "survival" is extreme economy of movement. Scientists are now studying this phenomenon and are working on a versatile algorithm for an optimal, former, cosmopolitan or old-age pensioner. By imposing such an algorithm on an individual's capacities dormant in each of us are brought into action and our creative potential is drastically increased.

Every person is talented. In one way or another one research in this field should help us to reveal our qualities and capacities to best advantage, concludes the newspaper.

### IS THERE A DANGER OF COMPUTERS TAKING OVER?

Are we entering an age in which computers will take over from human beings? No, writes corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Germogen Pospelov in *SOCIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

Such notions as "an electronic brain", or "an artificial mind or intellect" should not be taken literally. For a metaphorical reader for the computer, a machine which enables man to considerably expand his creative and intellectual activity. An electronic is only comparable to a human brain in the case of certain specific functions.

As far as computation and accounting are concerned, then it is really the computer that has the upper hand, though this does not exhaust the computer's potential. The development of programming makes it possible for the modern computer to "understand" a text, and, to a lesser extent, speech with human assistance, though not by themselves; they are capable of a limited "understanding" of linguistic information. In other words, of reading in a predestined way. This is no small achievement. Only being created after many years of life together, this is what is meant by fostering love.

## NEW ENCYCLOPAEDIC REFERENCE BOOK

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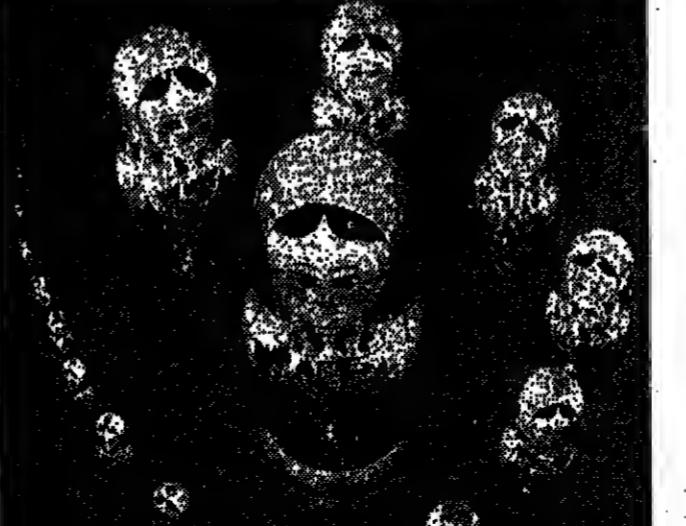
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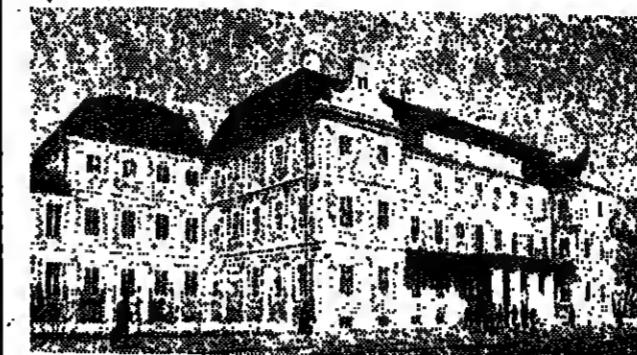
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## RUSSIAN DOLLS FROM SEMYONOVO



Souvenirs produced by the Semyonovo souvenir makers, in the Corky Region, are popular both in this country and abroad. The fame of the Semyonovo dolls, which are sold in 26 countries, goes back a long way. Semyonovo craftsmen handed down the secrets of their trade from generation to generation. They make wooden dolls, acrobatic, pyramids, as well as animal, birds and beasts. An 80-piece Russian doll (matryoshka) was made for international exhibitions. In the photo, an 18-piece set of Russian dolls.

## Places to visit



## MENSHIKOV'S PALACE

ment of higher learning, the Cadets Corps, which turned out many outstanding figures of the 18th and 19th centuries, for instance, the commanders Rumyantsev-Zadunaisky and Suvorov, the playwright and poet Sumarokov, the first Russian actor Volynsky and the Decembrist poet Ryleyev.

The palace, which has recently been opened to the public as a branch of the Hermitage Museum, now houses objects — paintings, sculpture, engravings, furniture, etc. — relating to Russia of the late 17th and 18th centuries.

Most rooms from the Hermitage collection and some belonged to Menshikov himself.

Soviet ships are always busy, as this country's sales are worth over 100,000 million roubles, said Filimon Guzhenko, USSR Minister of Merchant Marine, addressing a press conference in Moscow, highlighting the development of maritime transport in this country in the 11th five-year plan.

Today, cargo ships flying the Soviet flag call at 1,200 ports in 124 countries carrying more than 230 million tonnes of cargo every year, the minister said. More than 85 million tonnes of this amount is transported in coastwise operations. As of January 1, 1982, the 18 Soviet shipping companies had 1,743 ships with an overall dead weight of 10.7 million tonnes. Nearly 80 per cent of this tonnage consists of bulkers, some 35 per cent of tankers, and the remaining 15 or so per cent of combined vessels. The Soviet merchant navy is expanding in order to meet the country's requirements.

Atomic ice-breakers, for instance, now enable convoys of ships to cross the Arctic sea, between the port of Murmansk in the west and ports on the Yenisei River in Siberia, all the year round. The "Lebed", the world's first atomic ice-breaker, has been in operation for over 20 years. The "Arktika" and "Sibir", the two most powerful (75,000 bhp) atomic ice-breakers, have also been in operation for several years. The "Rossiya", another ice-breaker of the same type, is under construction in Leningrad.

During the 80s further expansion in the Soviet merchant marine is expected with a 6 to 9 per cent increase in the amount of freight turnover planned for 1981-85. Most of the capital investment is aimed at improving port facilities and the management. The main distinction of the new crystals is that they are two-dimensional: they have length and width, but no height. They look like a fine cellular network.

These unusual physical objects are to be found in the laboratory only, since special conditions are required for their formation. Scientists believe that such crystals have two-dimensional: they have length and width, but no height. They look like a fine cellular network.

The moon, now have an idea of what furnaces, which may have looked like, which ceased operation a thousand years ago. In the floodplain valley of the River Bak-Terek, in the Tien-Shan Mountains, a Persian who was born in Bukhara, Parvaiz, discovered the remains of a vessel which existed in the 8th and 10th centuries.

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The minister also said that he was asked why, in view of the Soviet Union's large shipyards, half of its ships were built abroad. The main reason, the minister said, is that the USSR wishes to make use of the advantages of international division of labour. It is mainly CMIBA countries which supply ships to this country — the GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, and Romania. Arctic-going ships for the Soviet merchant marine are also built in Finland. The USSR, however, is a major exporter of ships. Apart from the socialist states, Soviet-built ships can be found in Greece, Norway, Algeria, and other maritime nations.

## VIEWPOINT

### Soviet ships call at 1,200 ports in 124 countries

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